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SUNDAY, APRIL 29, 1883.

Advertising Mates

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Take Care.

The Legislature is entering upon its las days, when more bills will be passed than were carried through in March and April. Honest Senators and Assemblymen must be on their guard. The courts of the State have often declared that the most carelessly framed laws are enacted just at the close of

This is not the worst feature of the case Skilful manipulators keep back their schemes till the arrival of this opportune moment for their consummation by log rolling and seductive appliances.

An examination of the records for many years shows that advantage is often taken of the confusion of the dying hours of the Legislature to increase its current expenses by questionable methods, and when open eyes and cars are necessary to know what is

The Land Question to be Agitated in England.

Although the Land act of 1881 is far from satisfying the Irish reformers, the average reduction of twenty per cent. in rents represents a substantial gain, and the adoption of the principle of interference with the right of private property and the obligations of contract has opened the door to the most trenchant and revolutionary changes. As a matter of fact, the position of the Irish peasantry, viewed as a whole, is now somewhat better than that of many tenant farmers in Great Britain, and even were it not so, the latter might plausibly demand that the principle embodied in the Land act should be carried further for their benefit. There have lately been unmistakable signs that some of the most far-sighted and influential leaders of the English Radicals believe that the time has come for a thorough readjustment of all the social and economical relations determined by the English system of land tenure, and that a vigorous agitation to that end should be forthwith begun.

Convincing proof that land reform is likely to become in England at any moment a living and urgent question was furnished by Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S speech at the great Radical meeting recently held in Birmingham. The meeting was a counter demonstration to the welcome given by Conservatives to Lord SALISBURY during his tour through the midland counties, and one of the speakers at Birmingham, Lord Rosebery, confined himself mainly to refuting the charges and ailing the principles set forth by the Tory chief. But Mr. CHAMBERLAIN, when his turn came, carried the war into Africa, and denounced with the utmost bitterness not only the political privileges, but the inherited property rights of the landed aristoeracy, to which not only the Conservative peer, but his fellow Liberal who sat beside him on the platform, belonged. Indeed, the Radical orator may be said to have served notice in the bluntest and sternest way on Lord Rosebery and the whole body of Whig magnates, who have condescended to support Mr. GLADSTONE on condition of recelving the lion's share of the spoils of office, that English voters will no longer be deluded by their mock liberalism; that Whig peers must ablure the so-called interests of their order as utterly as MIRABEAU abjured them. if they would continue to figure in the great popular party which, since the Reform act of 1868, is inevitably destined to control Great Britain.

It was in Mr. CHAMBERLAIN'S remarks on the exorbitant proportion of the national soil withheld from the English people by the territorial lords, and on the uncarned increment drawn from these huge estates, that the London newspapers detected a decidedly communistic tinge. He pointed out that the great landowners, most of whom have never proved their title to existence by work of any kind, physical or mental, and are at best only drones in England's tolling hive, have seen their property trebled and decupled value by the pressure of a swarming population. On all the monstrous forms of social injustice resulting from the English customs of land tenure Mr. CHAMBERLAIN dwelt in scathing terms that may well have seemed astonishing in the mouth of a Cabinet Minister, and which we may be sure so shrewd a man would not have hazarded had he not believed the hour was ripe for their utterance. We are told that the bold and pregnant words of their the Cabinot met with quite another response from the stalwart voters of Birmingham than the good-humored tolerance with which they listened to the mild and commonplace professions of academical liberalism with which Lord ROSEBERY regaled them.

demonstration, we should bear in mind that Birmingham is the intellectual metropolis of the north, that it reflects far more faithfully than London the feelings and resolves of the great industrial element of the population, which, as the last general election conclusively established, will henceforth, notwithstanding the possible occurrence of transient reverses and reactions, be the dominant force in British polities. We should remember, also, that Mr. CHAMBERLAIN not only speaks for the most influential constituency in Great Britain, but represents the huge political machine which, under the name of the Bir mingham caucus, holds a large part of England in its grasp, and to which, quite as much as to Mr. GLADSTONE's speeches in Midlothian, the overwhelming triumph of the Liberals in 1880 should in justice be sacribed. In view of the new movement started by such a man in such a place, we are not surprised at the dismay evinced by the leading London journals, not one of which, with the exception of the Pull Mall Gazette, is in thorough sympathy with Radical aspirations. It is clear, in fact, that the Duke of ARGYLL gave evidence of Scotch second sight when he resigned from the Ministry rather than approve of the "Three Fs," and when he told his fellow landowners that it was far wiser in their intion of a peasant proprietary in Ireland than

rights of private property, whose logical consequences might involve a social revolution.

The Credit Mobilier Statesmen, Dead

and Living.

It is natural that the son of OAKES AMES ild seek to remove from the journal of the House of Representatives the resolution censuring Mr. AMES for his dealings with members of Congress in Credit Mobilier stock. This effort of filial devotion provokes no harsh criticism. On the contrary, it invites sympathy, to a certain degree and with certain reservations.

Ten years have passed since that record was made. But the subject has been kept before the public eye since 1873, both by the prominence attained by JAMES A. GARPIELD as a Republican leader and by the constant intrusion of SCHUYLER COLPAX as a proessed teacher of morals.

The original publication of the facts in this matter by THE SUN in the fall of 1872 created a profound sensation throughout the country. The incriminated members of Congress rushed into print with emphatic denials of their complicity in the corruption. Mr. BLAINE was then Speaker. He himself had been under fire on different charges of job-When Congress met in December Mr. bery. tion, as his name appeared in the black list.

BLAINE left the chair to move an investiga-A committee of the following members was appointed: LUKE P. POLAND, Chairman; V. P. BANKS, GEORGE W. MCCRARY, W. E. NIBLACK, and WILLIAM M. MERBICK-three Republicans and two Democrats. Mr. MER-RICK was the only one of the five who exhibited the least desire to make the inquiry an investigation in earnest.

Of the fifteen members of Congress who figured in this great scandal, JAMES BROOKS was the only Democrat. The remaining fourteen were all conspicuous Republicans There were others whose names were not recorded in Ames's diary, or not introduced in the testimony, who had received bribes in the form of one-thousand-dollar bills in envelopes. These have escaped justice and judgment. Some of them are still promient in Congress.

To save the party from disgrace, Mr. Po-CAND reported a resolution for the expulsion of Oakes Ames and of James Brooks, so as to divide the shame between the Republicans and the Democrats. These two were undoubtedly guilty, but the members who scaped were guilty in a far greater degree.

At that time Brooks was rapidly sinking under an incurable disease. Ams was heartbroken by the charges which had wounded his pride and blackened his reputation. A false education and the lack of moral perceptions made him regard these transactions in the light of legitimate business. All these corruptionists had trusted him implicitly, without a scrap of paper to prove their interest. He was believed to be very rich, and in his diaries, side by side with the records of business dealings of immense magnitude, are found such entries as this: "One pair shoe strings, five cents."

There never was a time when the expulsion esolution could have passed the House. Mr. POLAND never expected and never intended it to pass. Ames was master of too many secrets for a Republican House to put upon him that crowning disgrace. Mr. BLAINE, with prudent regard for his own prospects, manipulated the change from expulsion to censure. When the day came to vote the House was thronged in every part. Railroad Presidents and directors swarmed on the floor. As the Speaker pronounced the sentence of the House, tears rolled down the cheeks of OAKES AMES and BROOKS tottered. In a few short months, by a strange coincidence, both were in the grave.

SCHUYLER COLFAX; JAMES F. WILSON and W. B. Allison, Senators from Iowa; H. L. DAWES, Senator from Massachusetts; G. W. Scoffeld, Judge of the Court of Claims; J.W. PATTERSON of New Hampshire, WILLIAM D KELLEY Chairman of the Committee on Ways and Means; John A. Logan, Senator from Illinois, and John A. BINGHAM, United States Minister to Japan, were all involved in this foul corruption. They still survive and flourish as leading and trusted Republicans. HENRY WILSON and JAMES A. GAR-

FIELD are with the dead. It is proper to say that Mr. BINGHAM did not conceal his interest in the Credit Mobilier, and that Mr. Logan soon returned the money he received from AMES. The other cases are of record, and the two worst of all are those of GARFIELD and COLFAX.

The son of OAKES AMES has seen the Republican party make GARPIELD President. He sees others of the Credit Mobilier statesmen holding the highest positions the Republican party in their States can confer, and some of them boldly aspiring to the Presidency. Is it surprising, then, that he should seek to wipe out a stain on the name of his father, who was an honester man than any of those whom he bribed?

Senator for Thirty Days.

There have been so many unjust and flippant accounts of Mr. TABOR's brief career in the United States Senate that it is well to separate the true from the false, and to put the thirty-day Senator's record in solid form for the benefit of the future historian.

The alleged performances of the Hon.

HORACE ATTLEBOROUGH WALKER TABOR OF Colorado at Washington were regarded with amazement by his constituents and with amusement by the country at large. No trusted representative in Parliament and in | man that ever sat in the Senate chamber, not even DANIEL WEBSTER, has attracted more attention or has been more discussed in any single month than was Mr. Tabor during the thirty days from Feb. 3 of the present year to March 3. This is not altogether due to the intellectual qualities displayed by Mr. Tabon To appreciate the significance of this in the arena of legislation. His broad grin of joy when he found himself at last actually standing in front of the President's desk; the genial complacency with which he settled into his chair on the outskirts of the charmed semicircle; the hearty assurance with which he slapped the backs of his brother Senators and invited them to drink or dine at his expense; the grotesque effect produced by his Leadville manners upon the more dignified of his associates; his naive vanity and triple-plated self-satisfaction, impenetrable to either hint, suggestion, or snub; his Rocky Mountain determination to have the best of everything, regardless of expense, while running his rig at the capital; the astonishing circumstances attending his nuptials-all these things made up a picture so novel and so absurd that the whole country contemplated it with delight. TABOR believed that he had got among the gods, and that for thirty days at least he was a god

himself. The effect of Mr. Tabon's real doings at Washington was that no anecdote concerning him was too improbable, and no burlesque too extravagant to be accepted as true by the general public. Many people will, perhaps, continue to believe that he invited the entire Republican side of the Senate to be grooms men and ushers at his wedding ceremony that he exhibited with great gies in the anteroom of the Senate chamber his six wedding shirts, costing \$250 apiece, that he requested to sanction a rude interference with the | of each Senator an appropriate sentiment for

his album, and thus acquired a unique col-lection of humorous but most insulting com-ments on his personal behavior, and that he is now engaged in writing a full history of his career in the Senate, on the plan of BENTON'S "Thirty Years' View." Although there is probably not a word of truth in these and similar stories, they will be told for years at Washington about the Colorado

senator who sat for thirty days. This is exceedingly unfair to Mr. TABOR. who as a public man should be judged by his public record. The official journal of the Senate tells the whole story of his remarkable career. Elected to serve for the remainder of Mr. TELLER's term, and immediately succeeding Mr. CHILCOTT, who temporarily filled the seat by the Governor's appointment, the Hon. Horacz A. W. TABOR reached Washington early in February. Then events and achievements followed in rapid succession:

February 3 .- Mr. Tanon advanced to the deak of the President of the Senate escorted by Mr. Cutt.corr, and solemnly swore to support and defend the Constitution of the United States to the best of his knowledge and bility, and to discharge well and faithfully the duties o

Peb. 3.—Senator Taxon was appointed to the Commi tee on Claims, the Committee on Pensions, and the Select Committee to Investigate the Seet Means of Preventing the Introduction and Spread of Spidemic Diseases. Feb. 17.—Senator Tason rose the first time in the Senate and reported a bill for the relief of the heirs of Kun

lishment of a military post in western Colorado.

Feb. 27.—Senator Tanon reported bills granding pen-sions to Danier M. Monter and Miss Awanna Stores. March I.—Senator Tanon, by unanimous consent, in troduced a bill for the participation of the Governmen n the Denver Mining Exposition.

March 3.—Senator Tanon presented the credentials of its successor, the Hon. Thomas M. Bowns. It is not often that the entire legislative record of a Senator of the United States can be studied and mastered between two winks of the appreciative eye.

It must have been observed by everybody that on most of the occasions where dynamite has been used by political conspirators against their real or imaginary enemies it has altogether failed to produce the tremendously destructive effects which are popularly expected from the new explosive agent. For instance, the recent dynamite explosion at the offices of the Local Government Board in London did slight damage only. The local effect was intense, it is true, and the stonework immediately about the charge was pulverized, while the general structure of the building stood firm. But the moral effect produced in England by the explosion was widespread and fearful. The people believed that a new and terrible engine of destruction, of untold possibilities, had been placed within the power of the social and political conspirator; one which could be obtained at a small expense, could be easily concealed and easily applied to its work, so secretly, too, that the detection of the criminal would be difficult, if not well nigh impossible. Dynamite is now dreaded as an enemy of inconceivably awful destrucive power, which may in the end shatter he life of society.

A large part of these evil forebodings, according to an article we copy elsewhere from the London Engineer, a high scientific authority, are, however, due to popular ignorance of the capabilities of the modern explosives. It is commonly believed, and frequently said, that a man may carry in a hand bag or gripsack a package of dynamite big enough to blow the City Hall or the Sub-Treasury sky high. As we have said, no such vast destruction has yet been accomplished by dynamite. If the portable bundle of the new explosive popularly supposed to be all-powerful was really so, the London Local Government building would now be a heap of ruins. No structure in the world would be safe. Every house and every public building could be instantaneously demolished by any passer with a few pounds of dynamite in his pocket and an easily devised contrivance for exploding the stuff.

Our scientific London contemporary adduces the explosion at the Government offices and other examples to show that, violent and dangerous as it may be, dynamite is only so within a limited sphere, and cannot do the hideous damage apprehended from it, "except by the use of very much larger charges than could be usually brought to bear without attracting observation."

But the actual capacity of the new agent for mischief, as that journal concludes, is bad enough.

Is this Democratic Economy? Quietly, like a thief in the night, the Coun-

ty Clerk's Fee bill stole through the State Senate on Friday.

Its friends call it a bill to equalize the fees of County Clerks. The designation may be correct, but if it is, the equalization will be found to be upward. Several amendments were adopted, as one

of the Senators stated to an Albany correspondent, but he could not tell what they were. Probably some changes have been made in those features which provoked the most criticism. The fact remains, however, that the advocates of the bill were avowedly acting in the interest of the County Clerks, and that these officers could profit nothing by its passage unless the effect would be to put more money in their pockets.

Such will be the result, beyond a doubt, if the bill becomes a law. Mr. PATRICK KEENAN, the County Clerk in this city, was recently very anxious not to be held responsible for the scheme to compel notaries to pay a fee of five dollars each to the Clerks of their respective counties. We should be glad to believe that he and his friends had as little to do with promoting this even more objectionable legislation.

She Does Not Need Our Advice.

A young woman in a far Western State comes to us for advice as to whether she shall marry the man who pleases her parents or the man to whom she is engaged. She thus describes her situation: "I am a young lady 19 years of age, and am engaged

to a young gentleman 22 years of age, respectable, and a good income, a farmer by trade. We are to be married in June. Both parties are against us doing so. "My people wish me to marry a gentleman 28 years of

age, good looking, dark complexion, tall, and no proper ty, and no way to take care of a wife. I am American born, and he is German. He is very attentive, more so than the youth of my choice. I am at a perfect standstill to know what to do to please both them and myself. " I am of a light complexion, freekles on my face and ands, short, and chunky. Please tell me how I shall do. giving full way of it. Also how to take the freckles off

love with any one, though she is engaged. And her betrothed seems to be equally lukewarm. He allows a rival to surpass him in demonstrative attentions to his sweetheart. So far as we can make out from her letter, she would be about as willing to marry the German as the farmer, except that she regards the farmer as the more desirable because he is better able than the other to sup-

She does not write like a girl very much in

port a wife. As to her freekles, why need she trouble herself about them, she having two suitors in spite of the freckles? Neither the farmer nor the German seems to have regarded them as blemishes. Sometimes, indeed, a few freckles by no means impair beauty, though,

many of them, and they certainly do not usually lend a charm to a woman's hand. But a few freckies here and there on a face of a beautiful complexion not infrequently are far from disagreeable. They may even give it a greater fascination.

We do not know how to take freckles off the face. Many external applications for their removal are advertised, but how they work we cannot tell. We doubt, however, if they can be permanently effective, for a freckle is caused by the action of the wind or the sun on the skin, by reason of which the coloring matter, instead of being distributed equally, is more or less collected in spots. But freckles can probably be avoided in great part by taking due precautions to screen the face and flands.

Anyway, they are a small matter, and the fact that the girl refers to them proves that her love difficulty cannot be very serious She seeks our advice in regard to matrimony without being really in love, and to such people THE SUN has little advice to give.

More Charter Amendments_Ex-Mayor Cooper's Municipal Reform Bill.

Mr. EDWARD COOPER is understood to be the author of the latest plan for municipal reform which has been proposed to the pres-ent Legislature. It is set forth in a bill just introduced into the State Senate by Mr MACKIN.

The first section deprives the Board of Aldermen of their power of confirmation, except in the case of the Excise Commissioners. This is the worst possible exception that could have been made. Recent experience proves that the influence of the Aldermen legrades the character of the Board of Excise. The Mayor finds it impossible to get good men confirmed, and makes that fact an apology for nominating bad men.

second section makes the office of Comptroller elective. There is something to be said in favor of such a change, but it is not in harmony with the idea of imposing direct responsibility upon the Mayor for the general administration of the city Govern

The third section is designed to give the Mayor who shall succeed Mr. EDSON the power at once to appoint a new Counsel to the Corporation and a new Commissioner of Public Works. There is no objection to this provision, for the present incumbents will go out of office before the next Mayor goes in.

Mr. Coopen also proposes to shorten the term of the Corporation Counsel to two years, instead of four. We suppose the purpose of this change is to enable each Mayor to select his own official legal adviser. But on the same principle should not the terms of the other heads of departments be likewise reduced?

The last amendment of importance relates to the Mayor's power to make removals. We do not like the provisions on this subject. Why, for example, should the Mayor be allowed summarily to remove that member of a Board who has the longest time to serve. and yet be deprived of like authority in the case of other members? And why should not the absolute power of removal extend to the President of a department if it includes the other Commissioners?

Among the multitude of charter amendnents now at Albany there is not a single bill which deserves hearty approval.

The Civil Service Reform Association limited) is tearing its hair over the appointment of Mr. DE B. R. KEIM as Chief Examiner to the Civil Service Commission. It is very sad. Here is Mr. DORMAN B. EATON, who has filled the earth with his plaints about the evils which spring from appointing persons to office on the strength of their "claims" or their recommendations"-here is Mr. DORMAN B. KEIM on account of the recommendations, the influential "political backing," secured by that ornament and oracle of Bucks county, Pennsylvania. In fact, Mr. Earon has executed as complete a somersault as we can remember. This is not to be wondered at. A very little ffice is enough to spoil a very good sized reformer. Mr. Earon is said to be feeling a little nervous," but he will soon get over that. Mr. KEIM is thought to be a very decent sort of of Consulates than the Rev. Dr. J. P. NEWMAN. The man who will take KEIM's appointment the been more patriotic a few months ago the country might have breathed more freely and the Civil Service Commission have avoided

Why should the proposed schedule of tolls of the East River Bridge discriminate in effect against the heavy trucks? If the toll list is prepared with a view to secure the most revenue, the simplest of business principles would suggest that an inducement should be offered to a class of custom that, under equal conditions, would go to the ferries. The trucks have business along the water front at the storehouses, and the ferries, in addition to affording a rest for the teams, which of itself is of value, land them at the grade of the places they are bound for. A round trip with a load one way now costs a truck owner seventy cents over the ferries, and while the proposed bridge toll for a round trip is sixty cents, the reduc tion is merely upon a loaded truck, and the schedule charge for an unloaded truck is the same as upon the ferries. Truckmen, who have the choice, will natu-rally prefer to take their loads across the ferries, where,they can avoid grades, than to work their teams for a mile over the bridge. half the distance being up grade, and the point of exit being on a hillside. The market wagons of Long Island add largely to the revenue of the ferry companies. What advantage is to be offered to their owners to use the bridge? They may cross with a load for twenty cents, while the ferry charge is twenty-five cents; but upon their return they will be taxed twenty cents for crossing the bridge, while the trip over the bridge, without a breathing spell for the horses, will cost as much as the round trip over the ferries, with the incidental advantage of a rest for the team.

In a short time army laundresses will be a relic of the past. Five years ago Congress began the abolition of this class of camp followers, but permitted the retention of those whose husbands were soldiers until the expiration of the terms of enlistments of the latter. The time thus specified will expire on the 18th of June; and on that date issues of rations to laundresses will cease, and women will not be allowed to follow the troops in that capacity.

There is war in Mexico-a village in Mis souri-and the combatants are the two factions in a colored Baptist church, the weapons being the torch and the pistol. The Rev. SILAS SMITH, the pastor, has been arrested in St. Louis on a charge of conspiring with others, and some of the sisters of the flock have been locked up. One has confessed that she burned the church at the request of her pastor, who having been ousted from the pulpit, was determined to have no successor.

The torch was applied not only to the regular church, but also to the house where the rival faction worshipped. SMITH tells a story of persecution from his cell, and claims that his enemies, who were put out of the church for stealing "de church money," followed him. and one night, after he got home, "flahed foah shots frew de window." At another time he was shot in the thigh, and he says it was while he was suffering from this wound that the church was burned. Revenge seems sweet, even to the Ethiopian in Missouri.

UNDER LOCK AND KEY.

Deposit Vanite and Those Who Use Them-The Safeguards they Give. Attention has been called by THE SUN to figures prepared by M. Armangaud respecting the cost of supporting the families of working: "The first record of a safe deposit in this country," an officer of one of our large safe demen in France. The item of house rent is put posit companies said, "is that of a liquor dealer near the old Canal street market, who fifteen per cent, of the workingman's annual expenditure. In this city the workingman took boxes of valuables belonging to his cus-tomers and cared for them for a small fee. often pays more than thirty per cent, of his ubsequently another liquor dealer in the earnings for shelter. The average is less that that, but it is made less by the families who live in tenement and other quarters which are neighborhood started a competition by doing the same service for the sake of the liquor custom. The same spirit of competition has been not fit to be occupied by human beings. In shown in the present system of safe deposi making an estimate, however, of the comparative cost of shelter to the workingmen of New companies which was started by Francis H. York, it is fair to include with the actual rent Joneks in 1866. The business has increased paid the expenditures necessitated by the fact that their house accommodations are, almost without exception, inadequate. Because these

the idea extensively.
"It would naturally be supposed that the nodations include no place for storing fuel the workingmen must buy their coal by the one hundred pounds, the basket, or the bucket, paying from \$8 to \$12 a ton when the price by the ton is \$5, and must buy their kindling wood by the bundle, paying perhaps ive times as much as it would cost by the load. Because there is no room or closet in which they can store provisions, they must buy potatoes at this season by the peck or quart, and, bought in that way, a barrel of bought by the barrel. If the workingmen could keep a barrel of flour in their spartments, they would get wholesome bread for a good deal less than they pay for the unwholesome bakers' bread, which is an article of diet on which they so largely depend. A side of bacon weighed out to them at once would cost about two-thirds as much as it now costs, sliced up for them day by day at the small meat shops. There are many other articles of food on which saving almost as great could be made if the apartments of vorkingmen's familles included a little storage room. It is safe to say that if a laborer pays dations, in nine cases out of ten his expendi tures are increased by one-eighth of his earnings in consequence of those accommodations being insufficient. That one-eighth is, in the majority of cases, the difference between keeping a little ahead of his actual wants and run-

ning a little behind them.

In the foregoing suggestions only an accountbook view of the matter of homes for the poor is taken. The matter of health and cleanlipersons with whom cleanliness and healthful air and wholesomeness of surroundings are which they are compelled to live. Unaided they cannot escape from those conditions. Aided for a little while—not by charity in the usual acceptance of the term, but by charity in its first meaning-many of them would raise

of that nature, would be better citizens, and would rear their children to be more valuable The Experience of East River Ferry Men in members of the community. The good done in the beginning would grow of itself, and there Handling Crowds of Passengers The best field for philanthropic work in New York to-day is in providing suitable homes for the workingmen at rents that would make the

ing suitable apartments to be the homes of able-bodied workingmen, rented to them at figures that would pay all expenses and an interest on the investment equal to the interest on Government bonds, and taken from them when for any reason they were unable to pay with reasonable promptness, would be a great

philanthropy self-supporting. Houses contain-

ne-fourth of his earnings for house accomm

portance. There are in New York some 300,000

impossible, because of the conditions under

themselves above the need of further aid even

would be no end of it.

plessing to New York.

WORKINGMEN'S HOMES IN NEW YORK.

own in M. Armangaud's computations

REVISION OF THE BANKING LAWS.

Superintendent Paine Describes the Work he Did as a Commissioner. A reporter of THE SUN asked the new Bank Superintendent, Mr. Willis S. Paine, yesterday afternoon, about this paragraph from

Strangely enough, on examination, the work of re-vision for which Mr. Paine sought acknowledgment at the hands of the Legislature appears to have been done by another hand. The revision was the work of Mr. William B. Ruggies, Superintendent of Public Instruc-tion, for thich it is understood he received a generous payment from Mr. Paine.

'This," said Mr. Paine, "is well calculated to give a most erroneous impression. The facts, briefly, are these: George B. Sloan of Oswego, David C. Van Cott of Brooklyn, and I were appointed commissioners to compile and revise the statutes affecting banks, banking, and trust companies. In the latter part of 1880 Mr. Sloan resigned and William Dowd, the President of the Bank of North America of this city was appointed in his stead. Mr. Dowd and I went on with the work. Mr. Dowd is entitled to praise for his share of it. Henry P. Weils, a lawyer of this city, and I made a revision. We had to consult the Revised Statutes of 1829 and fifty-three years of session laws, as well as the many reports. I wished to have Bank Superintendent Hepburn go over our work, because I knew the Legislature would take our revision upon trust, and I wished to he free from error. Upon consultation with Mr. Hepburn, Mr. Dowd and I selected Mr. William B. Ruggles, then Deputy Attorney-General, to go over the revision with Mr. Heppurn. This they did. In our report to the Legislature, Mr. Dowd and I made due acknowledgment of the valuable assistance rendered by Messrs. Hepburn, Ruggles, and Weils.

"Mr. Ruggles received \$1,000 and disbursements—too small a sum for the services rendered. Mr. Wells received about \$800, and Mr. Hepburn nothing. The relations between Mr. Ruggles and myself have always been of the most pleasant character.

"The services of Mr. Dowd and myself were companies. In the latter part of 1880 Mr.

most pleasant character.

The services of Mr. Dowd and myself were entirely gratuitous, and we even paid a part of

entitely gratuitous, and we even paid a part of our personal expenses."

"How much did the revision cost the State?"
"Less than one-haif the \$5,000 the Legislature appropriated, and the balance is now in the Treasury.

"I have been engaged for three years in pre-paring an annotated revision of the banking laws together with a history of banking insti-tutions in this State."

GOSSIP FROM NEWPORT.

Senator Anthony Better-Mr. Goelet's Yacht
-The Cottages and their Tenants. New York, April 28 .- The absorbing topic of the week has been the very serious illness of Senator Henry B. Anthony, than whom there is no man more highly esteemed in this Commonwealth. It is announced to-day that there

is a decided improvement in his condition. The congregation of All Souls' Church in New York has been without a pastor since Dr. Bellows's death. A call has just been extend-Bellows's death. A call has just been extended to the Rev. Charles W. Wendte, the pastor of the Channing Memorial Church here. He has declined the invitation, although the salary offered was a much larger one than he receives. Mr. E. S. F. Arnoid, formerly of Yonkers, sold his villa to-day to Mr. J. B. Smith of New York for \$62,000.

The schooner yacht Norseman left the harbor this morning for Europe, her owner, Mr. Ogden Goelet, having preceded her. She had a fine wind at starting.

The Rev. Dr. Hill, formerly President of Harvard University, is visiting his brother-in-law. Prof. Raphael Pumpelly.

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Mr. Edgar P. Auchincloss of New York has had a very handsome yacht built here this spring. She was launched on Wednesday in the presence of a large crowd.

There have not been many cottages rented this week, but quite a number of refusals have been given. Mr. J. F. Atterbury of New York will pay \$1,000 for one of the Cliff cottages, and Mr. Waiter Langdon of New York will pay \$3,000 for Senator Fendieton's pretty cottage which faces the Atlantic Ocean. Lord and Lady Mandeville have hired Mrs. De Blois's cottage on Gibbs avenue at a rental of \$1,800. Mr. Thomas Mott of Fhiliadelphia will pay \$3,000 for the Rutherford villa on Harrison avenue, which has a fine view of the harbor.

Last May the Legislature appropriated \$7,500 for a naval statue to Commodore Perry of Lake Frie fame, provided a similar amount was raised by others. Perry being a Newport boy, the citizens voted to subscribe \$5,000, and the remaining \$2,500 has been raised by popular subscription. It is expected that the corner stone will be laid on Sept. 10, the seventieth anniversary of Perry's great victory.

The deed has been recorded of the sale by James Gordon Bennett of his Bellevue avenue to to Mrs. Mary Bell, wife of Mr. Christopher M. Bell of New York. The price was \$75,000.

Red Cloud's Improved State of Mind. Washington, April 28.—A letter from the Pine Ridge Indian Agency says that Red Cloud wisher

to inform his Great Pather that his heart is good and his mind tranquil, and also that he has discovered a gui-nific on his reservation and intends to go intuing who this weather becomes fine. He does not wish to be dis turbed in possession of the units for ten years. Taxing Grain and Stock Speculators. CRICAGO, April 28.—A committee of the State Legiclature is in this city to investigate the business of dealing in options, in view of a contemplated law that grain and stock brokers shall pay \$1,000 lecuses.

rapidly, so that there are now ten companies in New York alone, and other cities have copied

majority of those using the safe deposit would be old persons; but such is not the fact. It is a common thing for young married couples to hire compartments for their wedding presents. There are also many boys and young men living in boarding houses who have no safe place to keep their bank books at home, and they live compartments. There has been a visible decrease in the number of lost bank books since the establishment of safe deposits. The business has not interfered with savings banks, because money is seldom kept in safe deposits, but chiefly bonds and valuable papers. The idea, in fact, had its origin in the necessity for some safe place to keep United States bonds. There are many foreign owners of bonds who keep their property on deposit here and have agents to clip their coupons for them. It occasionally happens that compartment owners lose their keys. Sometimes they lock up their duplicate keys and then lose the other key. In such cases they have to pay for breaking open the safe. Thus far the safe deposit companies have been very fortunate in escaping any great lose or deficiation. The main cause of this is that there would be a necessity for a considerable number of persons to be implicated to make anything of the kind successful. The idea that a number of disreputable persons might combine to hire safes and thus secure the right to be inside among the vaults has been considered, and even such an apparently dangerous risk has been provided for by the separate security of each compartment, and by the difficulty of getting out of the safe rooms without proper identification.

The safe deposit system has proved a boon to married women, who have thus an opportunity of keeping out of their husbands' reach any private papers that they may wish to preserve. I could tell you of pathetic seenes that we sometimes observe where depositors bring out oid mementoes and keepsakes and view them with emotion. Of such, however, we get only a chance glimpse, as the rule is that only the depositor knows what is in the boxes. Another peculiarity about safe deposits is that they have been singularly free from litigation. No case of any magnitude has arisen hire compartments for their wedding presents There are also many boys and young men

DO NOT BELIEVE IN GATES.

Why does not the Union Ferry Company out upon its boats gates like those on the North

tendent Hiram T. Smith of the Union Ferry Company. "The life of the Rev. Solomon Relman, who was crushed to death on Thursday evening at Catharine Ferry, might have been saved by a gate."
"There are many reasons," Mr. Smith re-

plied. "The matter has been considered several times by our Board. In the first place,

there seems to be no public demand for the gates, which would only delay travel, which is sufficiently embarrassed already. The delay in handling gates in the busy hours would be considerable. As soon as a boat is have another in its place, but even then we are embarrassed to transport the we are embarrassed to transport the immense crowds. The North River boats are much larger, and time is not so important a question with them. Larger boats than those we have could not well be handled in the strong tides of the East River, for it is difficult in a heavy tide to turn those we have. Then one of those gates would not stand against the great crowds we carry. They don't want them, and would be certain to destroy them. We have never before killed a man in this way that I recollect. Several have had their legs crushed, but have not been killed. Nobody has been drowned since we out up the ferry house gates but have not been killed. Nobody has been drowned since we put up the ferry house gates to keep people out while our boats were starting. Mr. Keiman was an old gentleman, and I suppose the shock killed him. He was in the habit of standing in front of the chain and near the edge of the boat. The deck hands had noticed it. He was like a good many passengers who have a peculiarity of wanting to sit in particular seats or stand in particular places on the deck. Our company is willing to do anything which is feasible, and the cost of gates is trifling, but we don't think the public wants them."

gates is triffing, but we don't think the public wants them."

"Are not your boats overcrowded during these busy hours? The boats appear to be packed to the edge."

"That is in appearance only. As the boat nears the opposite dock you will find the after deck almost empty. Our gatemen have orders not to load the boats beyond a certain point, whether they are ready to depart or not. In times of fog I have frequently stopped the teams in order to leave one of the horse gangways open in case of collision."

Superintendent E. D. Chappell of the New York Ferry Company, which operates four lines between Roosevelt, Grand, and Houston streets, New York, and Broadway and Grand street, Brooklyn, said:

"It would be quite a loss of time—two or three minutes at least on each boat in the busy hours—to have gates. Then we claim that more people are lurt by the gates (lingers crushed and that sort of thing) than without them. There is not one person hurt in twenty millions, and there wouldn't be anybody hurt if people used one-twentieth part of the caution they use in crossing Broadway in a busy hour. Nobody has been drowned in a long time in trying to jump on a boat, and nobody of any sense will do that, anyway. If people use a little sense nobody will be hurt. Gates are impracticable on the East River boats."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: There are other things besides butchers that need reforming. The rubber shoe of the period is a mockery and a fraud. Is is in the hope that an account of an experience that is general in the community may bring about something like atonement from the rubber men that I am impelle to tell what I know about rubbers.

I have bought them in different parts of the city, and always asked for the best goods as a test. In each and every case the result has been a dismal failure to secure anything that will wear longer than a week. The demoralization begins, as a rule, on the third day of demoralization begins, as a rule, on the third day of wearing, when holes appear in the beel of the so-called rubber. It is completed on or about the seventh day by the appearance of other holes in the sole, making the shoe utterly worthless. The rubbers have different patiented styles and different names, but the inferiority of quality is monotonously the same. I once, out of sheer curiosity, cut a gum shoe to pieces to see just what it was made of. It reminded me of the standard boarding house chicken soup. The tradition about that, you know, is that it is made by hanging an aged fow! in the sun and boiling its shadow for three hours as it fails on the water in the pot, and then serving hot. The specimen I examined consisted of pastchoard, a layer of nussin, and a skim of rubber, so that it looked as it is were a mere shadow of recent more than matter of fact, think it could not have the more than the serving hot. What makes it more does of rubber paint.

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What makes it more force of the real that the rubber manufacturers continued is the fact that the rubber manufacturers continued in the serving how it is and the same of shoes that have been dung away in the reward that the same of shoes that have been dung away in the reward that the same of shoes that have been dung away in the reward that the same of shoes that have been dung away in the reward of the land to adulterate the row manufacturers that whe had as children? Are we ever again to have a rubber who on the market that will keep out the wet and wear longer than seven days? I pause anxiously for a reply.

New York, April 28. wearing, when holes appear in the heel of the so-calle

Two Sound Objections to the Aqueduct Bill. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In the Aqueduct bill as passed to third reading two changes are made which seem to me objectionable.

A clause is stricken out which was inserted in the bill as amended in the first instance requiring the fees of the Commissioners of Appraisal and their expenses to be taxed before a Judge of the Supreme Court, and prohibiting sliewances to counsel, in the proceedings to condemn land, of over \$2.000. As the bill now stands no imit is placed upon the expense of the proceedings to endemn land. The thirty seventh section, which is as follows, is also stricken out:

SECTION 37. No person shall be appointed by the said Commissioners or by the Commissioner of Public Works as impactor or superintendent, who shall not be certified by at least three members of the Commission to be com-petent and fit for the duties of the position for which he is an applicant, and experienced in the subject matter of the supply ment.

Every one who remembers what abuses have been perpetrated as to such expenses, allowances, and in-spectorship will see the importance of restoring the lauses in question. Pray call public attention to then Naw Your, April 28, 1883.

The lungs are strained and racked by a persistent cough, the general strength wasted, and an incurable complaint established thereby. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant is an effective remedy for coughs and colds, and exerts a beneficial effect on the pulmonary and bronchial organ.

SUNBRAMS.

-Père Hyacinthe of Paris is coming to this

country to spend the summer, and to deliver lectures.

—One hundred and ten Presbyterians seceded from their church in Frederickshorg, Ohio, and formed a Congregational church. They have now finished an eight-thousand dollar stone house of worship, with all the modern improvements, and consider them.

elves far better off than when in connection with the -A Vermont thief broke into a country church and carried away the musical instrument. As it is one of those self-acting melodeon harmonium organs which work by means of a crank handle, and grinds out only religious tunes, the thirf found the market for its sale a very narrow one. He says that if he had known it was that kind of an organ he would not have taken

the trouble to steal it. -Lee Avenue Church of Christian Endeavor, in Brooklyn, enters on a new era of usefulness, under the guidance of Pastor Powell. Mr. Powell is a under the guidance of Pastor Powell. Mr. Powell is a steady-going man, and combines acceptable pulpit ora-tory with a high degree of both legal and theological culture. Some of the disaffected members who found no religious rest under previous pastorates are returning to the church with zeal to labor, and with good hope for

the future. The congregations are increasing —A European merchant at Mandalay, India, imported a thousand glass images of Gautama and sold them to the heathen. One native bouch the whole let, and made money by peddling them out. The livaces had blue eyes, by a mistake of the manufacturer. This mistake had to be rectified, which necessitated a few to the head of the manufacturer. The shows at hand to admiriting on each image. The shows at touches of hand painting on each image. The idolatrous images were made in Birmingham, England, and writed the purposes of Hindoo devotion as well as if made in Benares, whence they were supposed to have c

—The American Sunday School Union has had the reputation of being one of the slowest of all the benevoient societies. Its managers are excellent men but have for many years been noted rather for their ex treme conservatism than for advancing to the front rank in matters of enterprise and progress. A new leaf has now been turned, in the election of the Rev James M. Crowell, D. D., as Secretary of Missions. Dr Crowell who will push things. There are about nine; ni mains, ries in the service of the society, and Dr. Crowell, who has already entered on his work, is their commander in chief. The Doctor has served as pastor of two of the principal churches in Philadelphia, and is a genial Chris-

tian as well as a diligent and successful worker.

—Some months ago Joseph Cook said that then a fair show with the Gospel. This estimate of m sionary needs was severely criticised by some of the re-ligious papers, which said that so large a force would undermine the usefulness of the native preachers who ought to be put in the field. The Missionary Review nor makes a louder call. It says that instead of one missionary for every 50,000 heathen, there is a call for seventy times that many. The Review estimates that the are about one billion of the benighted yet to be conve the contemplated army of missionary ministers shall come from is not explained. The present sources

supply cannot furnish them in such enormous quantity.

—Waldo Messaros, the Greek preacher in Church. The people almost unanimously vote to ailbers to him as their pastor, even though he cannot obtain ordination at the hands of the Presbyterians, and wil have to seek it from the Freewill Baptists, who liven him to preach. It is probable that the next thing in order in the controversy which has arisen over this brother will be a fight for the church property. The other Presbyterians in the city say that the church wa built with Presbyterian money, and that it must remain a Presbyterian church. The followers of Messaros say that they do not care so much for that as for the fac that they want a church building to worship in and that they believe this one to be theirs. Messaris is a poetical looking person, with a fine flow of language and a lofty imagination. His enemies call him all sorts of names, including "pirate" and "brigand." They also say that he is wofully unsound in dectrine.

-The latest story of a " prayer cure" come cripple for three years, and was pronounced by the pla sicians to be incurable, as his spine had been had great experience in prayer and faith cures. Sie agreed to pray for him at her weekly prayer meeting with the understanding that he also should pray at the with the understanding that he also should pray at the same hour. He also went to a woodshed in order to pray, this woodshed being nine miles from his home. Whether there was a second or the same and there was some specially favoring influence in the wood hood, is not stated. But the remarkable that week he one night fell into a stupor, and the next morning he was so much better that, like the crippled beggar whom Peter and John healed at the gate of the Jerusalem Temple, he leaped and walked and praised God. With the multiplication of accounts of this kind of cures religious and scientific people are earnestly wanting to know more than they do about the pathology of such cases, and how far this method of cure can be made generally applies as to where the line should be drawn between the mira

ulous and the empirical. -Believers in alleged miracles of the pres ent day may take a wholesome hint from what old Mr. Buck of Susquehanna. Pa., says about Joseph Smith, the originator of the Mormon Church. Mr. Buck who is began, it was necessary for him to exhibit miracilous power. The method by which he chose to humbug the public in this direction was to walk upon the water. Having tried this before a large multitude, he made a great success of it. The applause of the people induced him to tell them that he would on another day repeat the miracle. Had it not been for the maintains prant of some malevolent unbeliever, he might have made as other success. But this unbeliever found out that smith had in the night preceding the day of the miracle erected a platform, the top of which was a few inches below the surface of the water, and on which it was as casy to walk as on a pavement. The unbeliever proved his ability to be as sly as Smith had been. Watching his opportunity in the night, he quietly removed a section of the platform. The crowd came to see Smith walk the water, and saw the impostor, after proceeding a short distance, tumble beels over head into the river. Mr. Buck vouches for the fact, that Smith was dishedout of the water in a half-drowned condition, and that the people after that had a great contempt for his powered working miracles.

-The Baptist Missionary Union is compelled to close its fiscal year with a shortage of \$2000.
The Home Missionary Society is short about \$4000.
The Publication Society has made both ends mest of nearly so. It would seem to ordinary mortals that the relation of receipts to expenditures might be more fare fully calculated than to make these shortages the mont onous cause of bewailing, one year after another. There is a commendable zeal for doing a large work, which leads those who are in charge of the work to an ticipate the receipts from expected donations, and t run in debt for missionary expenditures to the full es-tent of their banking facilities. The floating debt is car-ried in the banks by the aid of the endorsements of such church members. In most cases it would be almost a case for these rich men to affix their name to check as to endorse notes, which they would have to pay it case of disaster. At the coming anniversaries at Saratoza this subject will have to be extensively ventilated. It would be a great improvement on present methods of managing the benevolent causes in most of the great demonstrations of the great control of the great causes. denominations if business could be done on a right cash basis, and no debt incorred. If such an improve-ment were introduced, the secretaries and other brathren, who now have to spend most of their time in first ciering and worrying about the debts they have to carry, could find more leisure than they now have for really nussionary operations.

-The Sunday schools will to-day study what is taught in Acts is 32-43, about Peter working miracles." The Christian churches had become so no merous that the personal supervision of Peter was needmerous that the personal supervision of Veter was need among them. He was recognized as the chief of the Apostles, and had great executive power. Passing along the coast of Palestine, he stopped at Lydia, where he healed Eneas, who had for eight years been a parelytic. This was followed by a great revival in Lydia and the Sharon region. Then Peter was suddenly called to Joppa, where there were many Christians. The most to Joppa, where there were many Christians. The most useful woman among them all had died and was laid out for burial. Joppa was the principal seapers of the country, as it is yet. Among the sailors and the other people in Joppa the good Dorcas had made bereif so useful that the name of "Dorcas Society" has been handed down to the present time, to convey the blead busy women engaged in the horse, to convey the blead of busy women engaged in the sailors. busy women engaged in the beneficent work of mains garments for the needy. The name boreas means are zelle. She had been no ansters enthusiast, doing sood works severely and in an unpleasant way, but evidently a lovely woman, held in deep affection by her associatea. Here Peter's miracle was a most radical one. It was not merely the restoration of a paralytic who still had life in him, but the bringing to life of a corpse He kneeled and prayed for the departed saint. Then he hads her arise. She opened her eyes and was again a life of woman. The good people, and especially the whose whom she had helped, were admitted to her presenta-that they might be convinced of her actual restoration, which was vital and complete. This made a great site in Joppa, and caused many to believe. The power was an important agency in the growth of the sarly Church. As to exactly when it ceased there is much uncertainty. There are some good Christians who believe that in the way of what are known as faith cures" and "prayer cures" it lingers yet. The lesson is one which preeminently teaches the power of faith and the efficacy of prayer